

NORTHERN ONTARIO

CANADA



A NEW LAND NEARBY

CLIMATE

- - SOIL - -

BUSH LIFE

AS VIEWED BY
THE SETTLERS

NORTHERN ONTARIO

CANADA

A Land of
FARMING LUMBERING
MINING HUNTING
FISHING and
INDEPENDENT HOMES

Prepared by direction of the Hon. James S. Duff,
Minister of Agriculture for the Province
of Ontario, 1915

Printed by Order of
The Legislative Assembly of Ontario



TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's
Most Excellent Majesty
1915



Logging near Little Rapids, Algoma District.

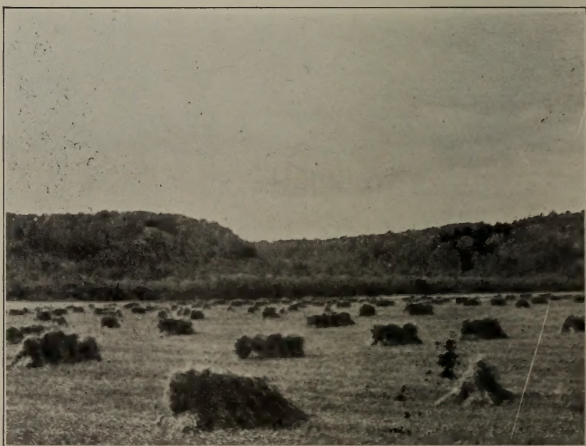
NORTHERN ONTARIO

A VAST NEW LAND

IT seems like a romance or a fairy tale to say that the people of Ontario possess a new land within its boundaries that is fully four times the size of old Ontario and far larger than Great Britain, or France, or Germany. That new land—new in having been recently known and begun to be settled—is now known as Northern Ontario, and is divided into eight great districts—Nipissing, Timiskaming, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora and Patricia. It is 330,000 square miles in extent, and is 121,000 square miles larger than the largest of the three old countries named. So near to us, it is not prized as its worth demands. Later than the prairie in advertisement, this fact has carried the vision of homeseekers much more toward the treeless West than the tree-covered North. Yet both are great in rich extensive land. And the intending settler should not take a half view, but consider whether it is not worth while to investigate the merits of territory nearer hand.

MANY MILLION ACRES OF FERTILE LAND

It should not be a great surprise that out of so vast an area there are, say, twenty million acres of agricultural land, most of which is good. There is what is called a Clay Belt, which extends westerly from the interprovincial boundary between Quebec and Ontario for over 400 miles, and which varies in depth, north and south, from 25 to 100 miles and more. The Clay Belt proper lies north of the height of land, and is an area of at least sixteen million acres of level or undulating ground. The soil, a rich clay or clay loam, is similar to that section of Timiskaming south of the height of land, where

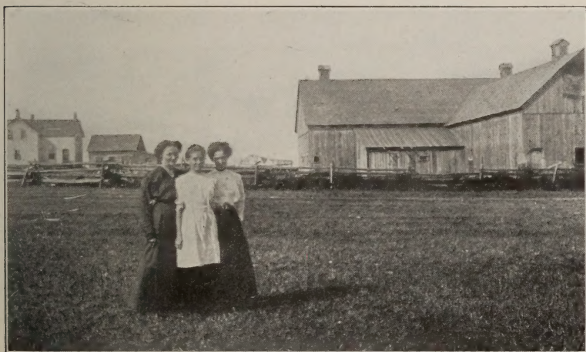


Field of oats, Tp. May, Sudbury District.

agricultural results have been excellent, and it is probably better than the level clay stretches of fine farming land in Manitoba. Sandy and gravelly ridges and areas appear in various places, but from the point of view of the general needs of the settler these have their own special advantages in affording material for concrete construction and road improvement. It is safe to say that from 65 to 75 per cent. of the Clay Belt is good farm land, and that this percentage will be considerably increased by comprehensive drainage, which the rivers will aid in making easy. Aside from its immense resources in timber, mineral, water-power, fish, game and scenery, Northern Ontario contains one of the greatest expanses of fertile territory in the world.

CLIMATE

When it is remembered that Northern Ontario covers an area of 330,000 square miles and extends 770 miles from north to south, it will be readily seen that elaborate detail of climate is impossible to give. Generally speaking, the summers are warm and the winters very cold and bracing. The fertile Clay Belt proper, though north of the height of land, is in the southern portion of Northern Ontario, and is far from the extreme north of the Province. And there are fertile areas south of the height of land from and in the districts of Nipissing and Timiskaming on the east to and in the district of Thunder Bay on the west that are not in the main Clay Belt at all. Farther west, and beyond the Clay Belt, there are rich portions in the districts of Rainy River and Kenora which, though north of the height of land,



Homesteader's building, Tp. Tait, Rainy River District.

yet are in the south of Northern Ontario. The Clay Belt proper and those other parts are the chief agricultural areas of the great new land, and it is to them first that the interests of climate belong.

Speaking of the country for 60 miles north to Cochrane and along the Transcontinental Railway for 136 miles from Abitibi west to Hearst, an expert writes: "Where only small clearings have been made and the land has not been properly drained, summer frosts occasionally occur and damage the crops, but not to any greater extent than in the older parts of Ontario before the timber was cleared off. . . . As to the winters, they are much longer than in old Ontario, but are not more severe than in the Rainy River Valley or in Manitoba." Frosts have their

limitation in Northern Ontario as well as in the Prairie. "The Western farmer has been able to grow big crops of wheat notwithstanding early autumn frosts, summer hailstorms, and dry summers."

Nearly fifty settlers in Northern Ontario have recently written the Bureau of Colonization on the subject of the climate, and by far the greatest number have pronounced in its favor, some of them using such words as—"It is fine, warm days and cool nights in summer, and generally clear and cold in winter, mostly calm ; and such strong language as—"It is invigorating, health-giving, glorious."



Western Dent fodder corn, Dryden, Kenora District.

THE SOIL AS SETTLERS FIND IT

On the subject of soil the great majority of these same settlers emphatically affirm that it is good, and no one is unqualifiedly against it. Some of them use such strong expressions as—"Yes, whether it be in the clay loam or sandy areas, excellent crops are harvested, each soil produces its own individual crops to the best advantage"; "we have all kinds of soil—heavy clay loam and sandy loam—which cannot be excelled in any part of the Province"; "no better in the Dominion"; "will produce anything from No. 1 wheat to strawberries." The settlers are scattered far and wide over many hundreds of miles in the seven great districts of Northern Ontario. Naturally, therefore, everyone is not fully pleased, just as everyone is not quite pleased with the prairie.

WHAT THE SETTLERS THINK OF BUSH LIFE

The great preponderance of their expressed preference lies on the side of the Bush. The following are some of their vigorous words: "Yes, I had two years on the prairie, and I would not return, one reason is we can get out every day in the winter"; "bush land is more profitable"; "you have plenty of fire-wood and wood for repairing machinery, fence posts, lumber for building, etc."; "no blizzards in winter, no wind-storms in summer, there is shelter for stock, and good water"; "we have better homes and not so great loss with frost and hail"; "the deadly monotony of the prairie is outdone by the varied forms of foliage, giving relief both to eye and mind"; "there are beauties beyond description in the spring,



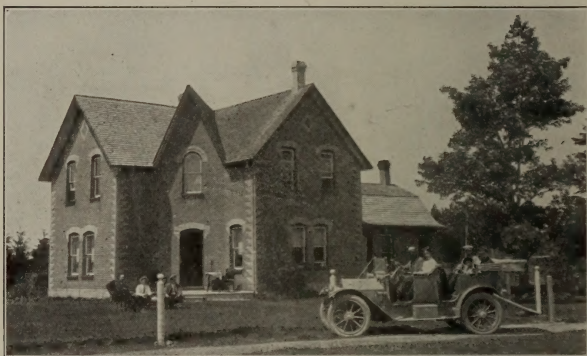
N. T. Railway station at Hearst, Algoma District.

only imagined on the long, unbroken prairie"; "it has many advantages—scenery, shelter, fuel, lumber, pine atmosphere, delightful walks, shaded"; "there is more employment in the winter months"; "one can manage with the bush life without capital better than in the prairie"; "the bush has too many advantages to mention in short space"; "I would not think of living in the prairie as long as I could get a bush farm"; "the bush farm for me".

The prairie has its own advantages, and we wish it all success, but Ontario naturally wishes a share of it.

SUMMARY OF LEADING FEATURES

Here, then, is a great land impossible to describe within the short limits of pamphlet space; a land of elbow-room, where the able and willing worker can make an independent home for himself and call no man master upon earth, where men can begin with little or no capital, where, however, capital is a distinct advantage, and yet where men have succeeded without it; a magnificent forest land, with innumerable lakes, lakelets, streams and rivers, where stock-raising and dairy possibilities are great, and where the hunter or fisher can sometimes turn aside for pleasurable recreation and profit; a land of world-known mining resources, of mighty water-powers and electric energy; a young giant land in process of growth, where thousands of miles of road



Farm residence, Livingston Creek, Algoma District.

and railway are trying to keep pace with the essential needs of the farming man, where villages, towns and cities, with schools and churches and wonderful modern conveniences, have sprung up and are growing and extending, and where markets are comparatively near to southern and eastern civilization; a land where men have much to do and are in earnest and do not therefore feel lonely; in short, a land which can develop a virile prosperous race, and which will yet be the home of millions.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

These officials are Agricultural College graduates representing the Department of Agriculture. Distributed among farming communities they give practical assistance for the betterment of farm

conditions, make drainage surveys, encourage improvement of live stock, give short courses of instruction in judging stock and seed, organize Farmers' Clubs and other Associations, interest public schools, distribute many bulletins and newspaper articles and so on. The office of a Representative is the local centre of organized activity where many farmers call and have skilled advice, or read agricultural papers, or see the best kinds of tested grasses, forage crops, roots and seeds. They practically teach double returns from the ordinary farm. These valuable Representatives deal with all the great districts of Northern Ontario.



Farm buildings, Tp. Paipoonge, Thunder Bay District.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION FARM, MONTEITH.

The Farm is on a line of latitude about 90 miles south of Winnipeg, or 25 miles south of the southern boundary of Manitoba, and occupies a testing situation in the great Clay Belt. It was established some years ago and covers 850 acres, 150 of which are cleared. By means of it every effort is made to encourage settlers to improve their live stock and to stick to useful breeds, to prove what varieties of field crops are most adaptable to northern conditions and to recommend the best. Well-bred animals are at the disposal of the settlers and a supply of good seed at reasonable prices. Attention is also given to drainage, the clearing of land and methods of cultivation. The farm superintendent is ready to advise settlers and to attend agricultural meetings throughout the district. A farmers' picnic or short course of instruction has been held at the farm for the past two years and 1,500 keenly interested people were present on each occasion from New Liskeard to Cochrane.

ACQUIRING A TITLE TO PUBLIC LANDS

New Ontario is divided into eight districts comprising Nipissing, Timiskaming, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, and Patricia.

The districts are divided into agencies in charge of a Land Agent, whose duty is to give information, receive applications, and supply forms of affidavits.

Agricultural lands open for disposal may be obtained—

- (1) By PURCHASE.
- (2) By FREE GRANT.



Field of barley on the Monteith Farm.

TOWNSHIPS FOR SALE IN NEW ONTARIO

Quantity and Terms

The townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and according to the regulations now in force a half lot or quarter section of 160 *acres*, more or less, is allowed to each applicant. The price is 50 cents an acre, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent.

The applicant must be a male (or *sole* female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age.

The sale is subject to the following conditions: The purchaser must go into actual and *bona fide* residence within six months from date of purchase. erect a habitable house at least 16 x 20 feet, clear

and cultivate at least 10 per cent. of the area of the land, and reside thereon for three years.

The intending purchaser should make application to the Crown Lands Agent in charge of the township in which the land is situated, and file the affidavit required.

No person shall be permitted to hold more than one location, being unpatented land, of one hundred and sixty acres either by purchase directly from the Crown or from or under a purchaser by assignment or tax deed; but a settler who has performed the necessary settlement duties upon one location of 160 acres and obtained a patent therefor may purchase another location of 160 acres, subject to all the other conditions contained in above paragraph.



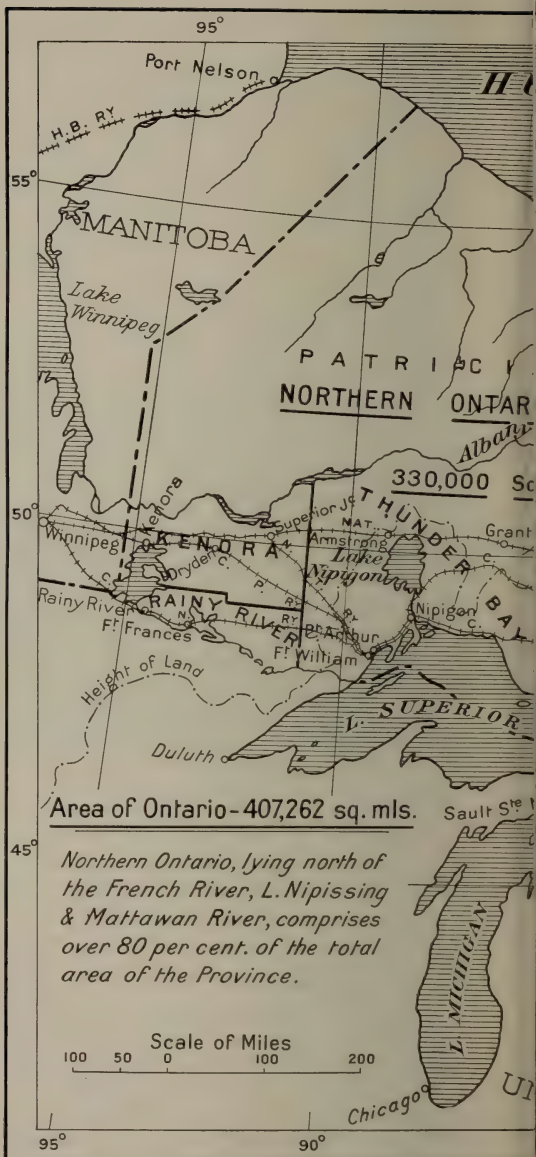
Govt. demonstration drainage field, Timiskaming Dist.

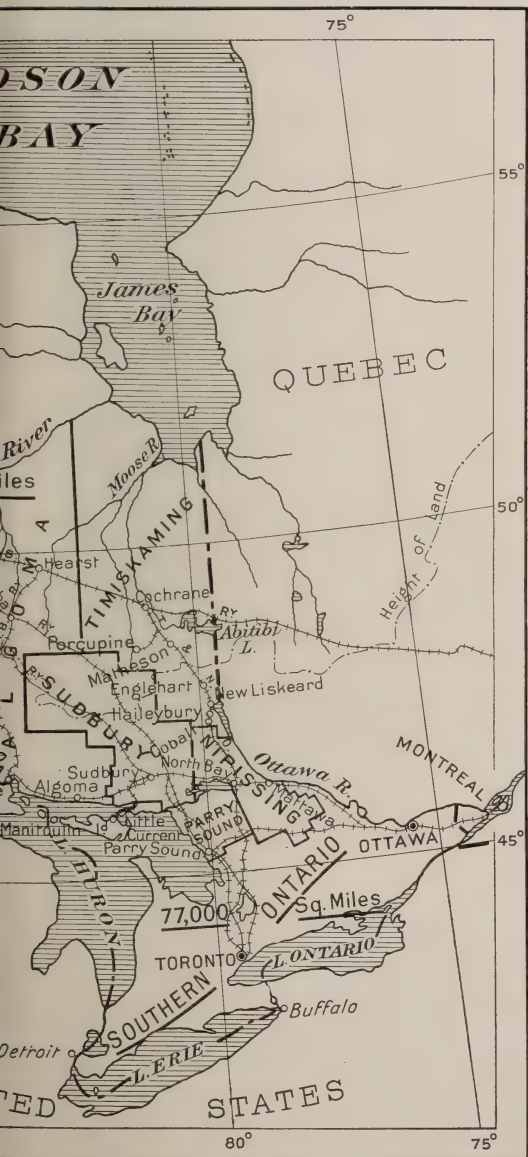
Failure to go into residence within six months and perform the settlement duties as aforesaid, or any of them, renders the sale liable to forfeiture.

Proxy Settlement

A person who desires to purchase under these regulations may put an agent in residence for him, who shall reside permanently upon the land at least six months in each year, and cause to be cleared and put under cultivation not less than twenty per cent. of the said land, whereof not less than five acres shall be cleared and put under cultivation each year.

These conditions apply only to lands lying north of Lake Nipissing and the Mattawin and French Rivers and the Georgian Bay, in townships appropriated for sale for agricultural purposes.





Applications are not received for any public lands until they are formally opened for sale by Order-in-Council.

Nearly all the lands now open for sale are *subject to timber license*, which authorizes the holder of the license to cut pine and other kinds of timber. After a lot has been regularly sold, however, it drops from the license all kinds of timber except pine, and the purchaser has the right to cut and use such pine trees as may be necessary for building or fencing on his land, and may also cut and dispose of all trees that he requires to remove in the actual process of clearing the land for cultivation. The pine trees so cut and disposed of are subject to the ordinary timber dues. Although the timber other than pine is dropped from timber license, after a sale of the land is carried out, the purchaser is not entitled to cut and dispose of any kind of timber until he has gone into actual *bona fide residence* on the land, resided thereon continuously for six months, built a habitable house 16 x 20 feet, and cleared and put under cultivation two acres at least.

At the expiry of three years from the date of sale, and upon payment in full of the purchase money and interest and proof of the completion of the settlement duties required by the regulations, the purchaser is entitled to a patent for his land.

Lands which are thus open for sale are in the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Rainy River, and Timiskaming.

FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS

Public lands which have been surveyed and are considered suitable for settlement and cultivation, and not valuable chiefly for minerals or pine timber, may be appropriated as *Free Grants*; and such lands may be located in any of the districts comprising New Ontario, except in Timiskaming.

Who May Locate and the Quantity

In all the districts with the exception of Rainy River and Kenora, the township of Paipoonge in Thunder Bay and 6 townships in Nipissing, townships are subdivided into sections and quarter sections, or into lots of 160 or 320 acres each and the locatee, whether he be a single man over eighteen, or the head of a family with children, is entitled to 160 acres only, and he may purchase an additional 160 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash.

In the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora an applicant is entitled to 160 acres, as a Free Grant,

and the male or sole female head of a family with children under 18 may purchase an additional 80 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash.

In St. Joseph's Island, and in the Townships of Paipoonge in Thunder Bay and Cameron, Papineau, Calvin, Bonfield, Ferris and Mattawan in Nipissing, where lots are divided into 100 acres each, *the male head of a family or the sole female head of a family, having a child or children under eighteen years of age residing with him or her, may be located for 200 acres as a Free Grant; and may also purchase an additional 100 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash. A single man or a married man without children under eighteen residing with him may swear off for rock and swamp any area up to, but not exceeding, 100 acres.*



Field of corn (maize), Manitoulin Island.

Necessary Settlement Duties

The duties entitling the locatee to his patent are as follows:

(a) At least 15 acres to be cleared and under cultivation, of which 2 acres, at least, are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the 3 years.

(b) A habitable house to be built at least 16 x 20 feet in size.

(c) Actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land for 3 years after location, and thence to the issue of the patent.

A locatee is not bound to remain on the land all the 3 years; if obliged to work out, or has other good cause, he may be absent for not more than 6 months altogether in any one year. He must, how-

ever, make it his home, and clear and cultivate the quantity of land required (two acres, at least) each year.

Forfeiture

In case the locatee fails to perform the settlement duties required by law, his location is liable to forfeiture, and may be cancelled by the order of the Minister. Applications for cancellation must be made through the local agent, and supported by the affidavits of the applicant and at least two credible witnesses who will show what the present position of the lot is; whether the locatee ever occupied or improved, and, if so, to what extent, and the value of the improvements; when he ceased to occupy; and his address, if known.



Orchard, Tp. Wainwright, Kenora District.

The assignment or mortgage of a homestead from a locatee to another person before the issue of his patent is invalid, and cannot be recognized by the Department. This does not, however, apply to the devise of a Free Grant lot by will, nor to transfers of land by a locatee for church, cemetery or school purposes, or the right of way of railroads.

In all sales actually carried out prior to the 4th May, 1891; in all grants of land made under old Statutes or Regulations containing reservations of the mines and minerals; and in all grants issued prior to the 14th April, 1908, of lands which were sold subsequent to the 4th May, 1891, with a re-

servation of the mines and minerals, the reservations are rescinded and void, and the mines and minerals belong to the owner of the soil, unless they have already been staked out, recorded, leased or granted under the Mining Act of Ontario.

In townships which are open for sale for agricultural purposes, lands sold since 4th May, 1891, and hereafter to be sold, are subject to a reservation of the mines and minerals, and the patent when issued will contain such reservation, but any purchaser or owner of land may request to have his land examined by an officer of the Department appointed for the purpose, and if the report of the officer shows that such land is not valuable for mines or minerals, and that the purchaser or owner is in actual residence with substantial improvements, the patent, upon an order by the Minister to that effect, will be issued without the reservation of the mines and minerals unless they have been already staked out, recorded, leased or granted under the Mining Act of Ontario.

Reservations.

In case the lands in a township or portion of a township which are not under a license to cut timber are brought under the operation of the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, after the 14th April, 1908, the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may, after inspection and report under authority of an Order-in-Council, open such lands for location to actual settlers without reservation of the pine trees, mines and minerals, and the patent when issued for such land shall expressly grant the pine trees and mines and minerals, but the locatee shall not be entitled to cut and dispose of the pine trees except for building, fencing, fuel and in course of clearing, until he shall have been six months in actual residence with a house 16 x 20 feet erected, and have six acres cleared.

The mines and minerals are reserved in all locations, sales and patents made or issued under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, which came into force on the 13th February, 1868, and the mining rights may be staked out, recorded and granted in the manner provided by the Mining Act of Ontario; but in such case the owner of the land is entitled to compensation for injury to the surface rights caused by mining operations. In case, however, where land has been patented under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, and the mines and minerals have not been staked out or granted prior to the 14th April, 1908, the reservation of such mines and minerals is now by law rescinded and they belong to the owner of the soil; and in case of land located as a Free Grant or sold under the said Act but not

patented in a township already open, the locatee may ask to have his land examined by an officer of the Department, and if his report shows that the land is not valuable for minerals and that the locatee is in actual residence with substantial improvements, and if the mines and minerals have not been staked out or granted, the reservation shall be rescinded and the patent when issued shall expressly convey the mines and minerals.

The timber regulations are similar to those under "Townships for Sale."

AGENCIES FOR TOWNSHIPS FOR SALE TIMISKAMING DISTRICT

New Liskeard. Agent, J. W. Bolger

This Agency contains eighteen townships, situated north and west of Lake Timiskaming. It is reached by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay.

Auld	Lundy	Brethour
Bucke	Casey	Hilliard
Firstbrook	Harley	Armstrong
Harris	Kerns	Beauchamp
Dymond	Henwood	Bryce
Hudson	Cane	Tudhope

Lorrain. Application must be made to N. J. McAulay, Haileybury.

Englehart. Agent, Joseph Woolings

This Agency contains nineteen townships, situated north of the New Liskeard Agency. The agent resides at Englehart, in the Township of Evanturel. Englehart is a station on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, about 25 miles north of New Liskeard.

Pense	Chamberlain	Marquis
Ingram	Savard	Blain
Evanturel	Sharpe	Gross
Dack	Davidson	Otto
Robillard	Catherine	Eby
Truax	Pacaud	Burt
Marter		

Smyth. Application must be made to A. Skill, Elk Lake.

Matheson. Agent, F. E. Ginn

This Agency contains eighteen townships, situated north of the height of land about eighty-seven miles from New Liskeard.

Bowman	Benoit	Walker
Hislop	Taylor	Clergue
Carr	Currie	Bond
Beatty	Stock	Calvert
Matheson	McCart	Evelyn
German	Mountjoy	Dundonald

Cochrane. Agent, S. J. Dempsay

This Agency contains fourteen townships, near the town of Cochrane, at the junction of the T. & N. O. and Transcontinental Railways.

Brower	Blount	Pyne
Clute	Lamarche	Fox
Leitch	Colquhoun	Fournier
Glackmeyer	Calder	Shackleton
Fauquier	Newmarket	

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING

North Bay. Agent, W. J. Parsons

This Agency contains one sale township—Widdifield.

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

Warren. Agent, Emile Langlois

This Agency is situated in the Township of Dunnet, on the line of the C. P. Ry., about 20 miles west of Sturgeon Falls, and contains nine townships, two of which—Hugel and Loudon—are open for sale at the rate of 50 cents an acre, subject to the usual settlement conditions, and the other townships are open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

Sudbury. Agent, James K. MacLennan

Sudbury is a station on the C. P. Ry. There are ten townships now on the market. The townships of Dowling and McKim are open for sale at the rate of 50 cents an acre, subject to the usual conditions regarding settlement duties. The other eight townships are open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

Massey Station. Agent, R. J. Byers

This Agency is situated in the Township of Salter, on the Sault branch of the C. P. Ry., and contains five townships open for sale.

Hallam	Salter	Victoria
May	Shedden	

Espanola Station. Agent, Edward Arthurs

The Agency contains only three townships open for disposal, Nairn, Merritt and part of Baldwin; the last two being Free Grant.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA

Thessalon. Agent, Thomas Dodds

Thessalon is a village situated in the Township of Thessalon, and is reached by the Georgian Bay steamers from Owen Sound for Collingwood in summer, and also by the Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay, and thence by the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Thessalon. The townships number thirteen.

Bright
Day
Gladstone
Haughton
Johnson

Kirkwood
Parkinson
Patton
Rose

Striker
Tarbutt
Thompson
Wells

Hearst. Agent, Thomas V. Anderson

Situated on the N. T. Ry., about 140 miles west of Cochrane, the Agency contains five townships.

Casgrain
Kendall

Hanlan
Eilber

Hearst

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER

Fort Frances. Agent, C. J. Hollands

There are three townships in this Agency, and they are crossed by the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, which runs from Port Arthur west.

Farrington

Halkirk

Watten

AGENCIES FOR FREE GRANTS

Since the passing of the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, over 100 townships have been opened for location to actual settlers in New Ontario. The following is a list of the Agencies, with the names of the officers in charge and the means of access.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING

North Bay. Agent, W. J. Parsons

There are two townships in this Agency open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

Bonfield

Ferris

Mattawa. Agent, Robt. Small

This Agency contains four townships—three of which are traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The route from the south is by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from the east by the Canadian Pacific.

Calvin	Papineau	Mattawan
Part of Cameron		

Sturgeon Falls. Agent, J. A. Phillon

This Agency contains six townships, situated along or convenient to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway—west of North Bay.

Cosby	Grant	McPherson
Caldwell	Martland	Springer

DISTRICT OF SUDBURY

Warren. Agent, Emile Langlois

This Agency is situated in the Township of Dunnet, on the line of the C. P. Ry., about 20 miles west of Sturgeon Falls, and contains seven townships.

Appleby	Hagar	Ratter
Casimir	Jennings	Kirkpatrick
Dunnet		

Sudbury. Agent, James K. MacLennan

There are eight townships open for location as Free Grants in this Agency.

Broder	Chapleau	Rayside
Balfour	Morgan (part)	Neelon
Dill (part)	Garson	

Espanola Station. Agent, Edward Arthurs

The Township of Merritt and cons. 1 and 2 of Baldwin, are open for Free Grant location.

Blezard Valley. Agent, J. A. Lemieux

This Agency is situated in the Township of Blezard, north of Sudbury, and contains three townships.

Blezard	Capreol	Hanmer
---------	---------	--------

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA

Thessalon. Agent, Thos. Dodds

There are three townships in this Agency open for location as Free Grants.

Aberdeen	Galbraith	Lefroy
----------	-----------	--------

**St. Joseph's Island. Agent, Wm. E. Whybourne,
Marksville**

This island is situated at the west end of Lake Huron. It contains nearly 86,000 acres, a large portion of which is good agricultural land. The island has been divided into three municipalities, St. Joseph, Hilton and Jocelyn. It may be reached by steamers from Collingwood or Owen Sound in summer, and in winter by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Sault Ste. Marie. Agent, Edward Noble

This Agency contains three townships, which are immediately north of the town of Sault Ste. Marie. The route from the east is by steamer from Collingwood or Owen Sound, or by the Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay and thence by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Sault.

Korah

Parke

Prince

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY

Thunder Bay. Agent, W. A. Burrows, Port Arthur

This Agency contains twenty townships, in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and is reached either by steamer from Collingwood or Owen Sound, or by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Blake

Lybster

Pardee

Conmee

Marks

Pearson

Crooks

McIntyre

Scoble

Dawson Road

McGregor

Strange

Dorion

O'Connor

Stirling

Gillies

Oliver

Ware

Gorham

Paipoonge

Lyon Township in this district is open for sale at 50 cents an acre, cash.

DISTRICT OF KENORA

Dryden. Agent, J. E. Gibson

This Agency is situated on the line of the C. P. Railway, in the Township of Van Horne, and contains fifteen townships.

Aubrey

Sanford

Wabigoon

Eton

Temple

Wainwright

Rugby

Southworth

Zealand

Langton

Van Horne

Melgund

Mutrie

Britton

Rowell

Kenora. Agent, W. W. Spry, Kenora

Kenora is situated on the C. P. Railway at the head of the Lake of the Woods. There are two townships open for location.

Melick

Pellatt

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER

There are thirty-six townships open for location as Free Grants along the Rainy River, and two agents in charge.

Wm. Cameron resides in the Township of Morley, and his Post Office address is Stratton Station. He has eighteen townships, running from the westerly end of the river.

Alexander McFayden is Crown Lands Agent at Emo, in the Township of Lash, and he has eighteen townships towards the easterly end of the river.

These townships may be reached by the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur.

Townships in charge of Wm. Cameron:—

Atwood	Morson	Spohn
Blue	McCrosson	Sutherland
Curran	Nelles	Sifton
Dewart	Patullo	Tait
Dilke	Rosebery	Tovell
Morley	Shenston	Worthington

Townships in charge of Alexander McFayden:—

Aylesworth	Devlin	Miscampbell
Barwick	Dobie	Potts
Burris	Fleming	Pratt
Carpenter	Kingsford	Roddick
Crozier	Lash	Richardson
Dance	Mather	Woodyatt

NEW TOWNSHIPS

New townships will be surveyed and opened for settlement in different parts from time to time as required, but it is important in the interests of the settlers as well as the Province to concentrate the settlement as much as possible, so that roads may be constructed, churches and schools established, and other conveniences placed within the reach of the settlers that would not be possible where settlements are sparse, and consequently squatting in townships not opened for settlement will not be encouraged.

For further information apply to

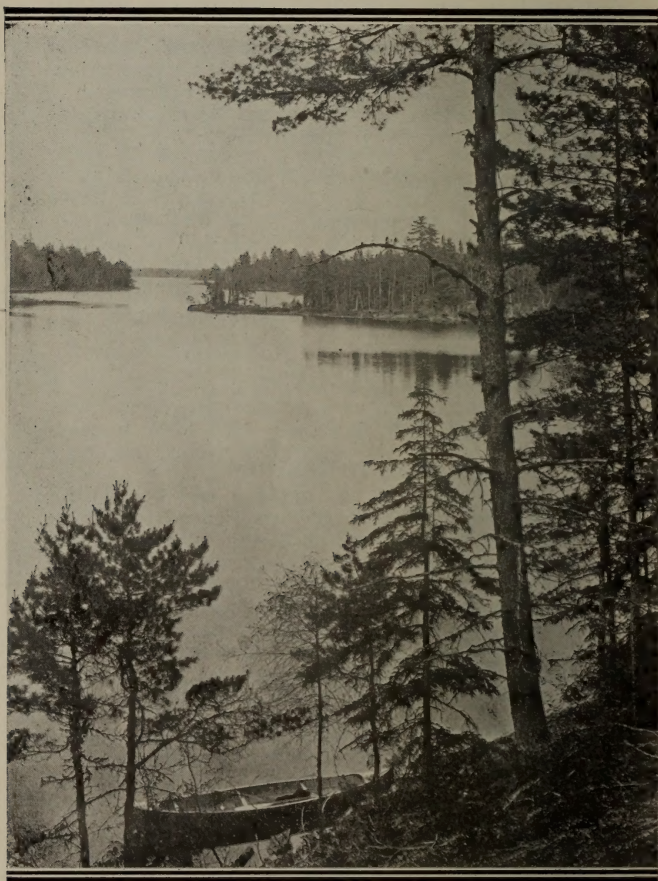
H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Or to

RICHARD REID,
Ontario Government Agent,
163, Strand, London, England.

Authorized by

THE HON. JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture.



Quetico Lake.

